

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 16th December, 1888.

POLITICAL.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th December, draws attention to the principal points in Lord Dufferin's speech at St. Andrew's Dinner in Calcutta and then expresses its own views on those points. The *Hindustán* says that the speech was a capital one, and that every English-knowing native should carefully study it. Lord Dufferin is not really opposed to the principles of the National Congress. He has allowed himself to be deceived by the misrepresentations of the *Pioneer*, Sir Auckland Colvin, and other Government officials of that class. He should have read the reports of the Congress in order to find out the true aims and objects of the movement. The Congressists should not be disheartened, but should learn useful lessons from his Lordship's speech. His Lordship says that the promoters of the Congress desire to introduce democratic methods of government and to establish representative bodies in which the official element will be in a minority and which will subject the British officials to the will of the representatives of the people. Nothing could be further than such a desire from the hearts of the

Circulation,
240 copies.

Congressists. They merely desire that the number of native members in Legislative Councils should be increased, that the present system of their appointment should be changed, and that they should be granted the right of interpellation. Mr. Bradlaugh clearly explained in his Northampton speech that the Congress did not aim at the establishment of a Parliament in this country. With reference to the charge of neglect of social reforms brought against the Congress by Lord Dufferin, the *Hindustán* says that the charge is unfounded. The Congress fully recognises the necessity for social reform, but it cannot undertake the introduction of such reform for reasons which have frequently been explained. Some of the supporters of the Congress, however, are devoting more and more attention to the encouragement of social reform. The *Hindustán* approves of the remarks made by Lord Dufferin about the encouragement of sanitation and emigration, and asks the National Congress, which shortly meets at Allahabad, to take the subject into consideration. Lord Dufferin censures the Congress for not encouraging industries. But the Congress is a political association and not a body of traders, and therefore it cannot establish manufactories. It can only agitate for the adoption of measures which are calculated to encourage industries as it has been doing. Lord Dufferin's Government is to blame in this matter. It did not re-impose the cotton import duties in accordance with the recommendation of the Congress, nor did it encourage the use of articles of Indian manufacture for public service to the extent it should have done. As regards the condemnation by Lord Dufferin of the pamphlets published by the Congress, the *Hindustán* says that Mr. Hume has clearly shown in his reply to Sir Auckland Colvin's letter that the pamphlets are not seditious, but are intended to show that the people can get their grievances redressed by mere political agitation, without bloodshed. However, as the pamphlets are considered objectionable by many persons, the Congress should not distribute any more copies. Lord Dufferin expressed his sympathy with the aspiration of educated natives to take a greater share in the management of the affairs of their country, as he did in his Jubilee speech, and

this shows that he is not opposed to the principal objects of the Congress. With regard to his Lordship's observation that official reports show that the condition of the people is improving every day, the *Hindustan* is of opinion that the reports are not to be trusted in this matter. Private persons who have good opportunities of observing the condition of the people know very well that about 75 per cent. of the rural population are half starved and imperfectly clad. Lord Dufferin says that the masses in this country do not even know the meaning of the terms Congress and representatives, and that the claim of the delegates who attend the Congresses, that they are representatives of the people, is unfounded. Undoubtedly the masses are as ignorant as they have been described by his Lordship. But he is not right in attributing the claim referred to above to the delegates. They never say that they have been elected by the people, but they claim only to represent the wants of the latter. The Congress should be thankful to Lord Dufferin for admitting the need of reform in the police and of the separation of judicial and executive offices in the lower grades of the public service. His Lordship says that Government is unable to introduce these necessary reforms owing to want of money. But it is a matter of surprise that Government readily spends crores of rupees on wars, while it does not introduce such important reforms. Several crores of rupees have been spent on the Sikkim war, which was by no means a necessary one and from which no great good has accrued. Sir Richard Garth has proved that the income derived from court-fees greatly exceeds the cost of the Judicial Department.

The *Ngāya Sadhā* (*Harda*), of the 12th December, refers to the grief felt throughout the country at the departure of Lord Ripon four years ago, when he was succeeded in the Viceroyalty by Lord Dufferin. In announcing Lord Dufferin's approaching departure, it proceeds to review his speech at the St. Andrew's Dinner in Calcutta. Lord Dufferin's explanation of the necessity for an income-tax in consequence of the low rate of

Circulation,
418 copies.

exchange is not considered satisfactory, as the rate of exchange was unfavourable previous to his taking up the administration; nor is the annexation of Burmah on the ground of ill-treatment of the people justifiable, as the British Government are not called upon to rescue people of other countries similarly placed. Lord Dufferin described the difficulties experienced in governing a large country like India, peopled with different races of various tongues and having different manners and customs, and alluded to the benefit granted to the people under British rule in the granting of local self-government, religious rites, public opinion, railways, telegraph, education, and equal justice, &c., such as never had been enjoyed under former rules, and endeavoured to justify the introduction of the income-tax to maintain these benefits. The speech was mainly with reference to the National Congress. Lord Dufferin observed that the time had not arrived for the fulfilment of the wish of the people for a Parliament such as existed in London, that the majority of the inhabitants of the country were ignorant, and that the promoters of the National Congress were as a grain of sand in a desert and accordingly could not be considered representatives of the people. The National Congress were advised not to interfere with the Government, but to turn their attention to social reforms, to improve the people and to make suggestions to the Government, which should remain in the hands of the British. The writer observes that this should be borne in mind. Many will approve of it, but others will not. But Lord Dufferin's attack on the National Congress was not justified. At the same time the National Congress should, by their future action, arrange to guard against such attacks.

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

The *Bhārat Jīvan* (Benares) of the 10th December, reviewing Lord Dufferin's speech at the St. Andrew's Dinner in Calcutta, observes that it is freely discussed all over the country and is considered both for and against the National Congress, and though it may afford delight to the opposite party, the writer expresses regret that an officer in the position of the Viceroy should not have understood the actual aims and objects of the Congress. He again asserts that the Congress

has no wish to alter the present method of government, nor is it desired to substitute Volunteers or a native army for European troops. It simply suggests such troops as an additional force to help Government when necessary. As regards the pamphlets, various speakers have in their speeches clearly acknowledged the benefits derived from the Government and have distinctly pointed them out to their hearers, at the same time pleading, as a child does to its mother, for other necessary requirements. His Excellency the Viceroy pointed out the advisability of the National Congress taking up the subject of social reforms, but this the National Congress cannot possibly do. In a large country like India, with people of various castes and creeds, their manners and customs are widely different and cannot be governed or altered by one association. To effect such an object different committees would be required. The writer expresses approval and renders praise to His Excellency for the remark that he does not disapprove of natives of India being employed in the higher ranks of the service. In conclusion, the writer points out that there is no actual variance between the Congress and the Government, and asks Sir Auckland Colvin and His Excellency the Viceroy not to be influenced by the opposite party, but to judge for themselves.

The *Alam-i-Taswir* (Cawnpore) of the 7th December,

Circulation,
200 copies.

The same.

observes that all well-wishers of the country will be pleased at the speech delivered by Lord Dufferin at Calcutta on the 2nd December, opposed to the Congress movement. It was time that some such opinion should be expressed by men in the position of the Lieutenant-Governor of these provinces and the Governor-General, considering missionaries of the Congress were freely proclaiming that heads of the Government were in favor of the movement.

The *Nyaya Sudha* (Harda), of the 12th December, an-

Circulation,
418 copies.

Lord Lansdowne's arrival
at Bombay.

nounces the arrival of Lord Lansdowne and describes the reception he met with on landing at Bombay. The article refers to a speech made to His Excellency in London by some natives of India,

in reply to which Lord Lansdowne expressed his views as regards India no longer being required to be governed by the sword, and says the Bombay Corporation in their address thanked His Excellency for this remark and hoped that Lord Lansdowne would foster the measure for local self-government started by Lord Ripon. The writer expresses pleasure at the promise made by Lady Lansdowne to continue the good work started by Lady Dufferin. Lord Lansdowne, in his reply to the Corporation, declined to say what his policy would be, but elected to be judged by the results, promising not to be influenced simply by officials, but by public opinion, from which the best results are anticipated for the country.

The same paper, referring to an article {which appeared in the *Times of India* and the *Pioneer*, in which it is alleged that Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister of England, in alluding to Dadabhoy Nowroji, used the term "black man," considers it improbable that a highly-respected statesman could have done so. There is no prohibition for any other than a resident of Great Britain to enter Parliament. Had there been, Dadabhoy Nowroji would not have ventured. Any way, if Lord Salisbury could arrange for such an entrance, he could confer a great boon on India; but even were Lord Salisbury to make such an attempt, unfortunately the people of Great Britain are not under his control.

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 10th December, reports a large meeting of the National Congress at Lucknow, to elect delegates. Congress at Lucknow on Tuesday, the 4th December, to elect delegates. The following gentlemen were elected: Nawab Ali Muhammad Khan, Wasikadār, Prince Ali Jāh Muhammad Husain Ali Bahadur, Wasikadār, Nawab Muhammad Mirza, Aga Mehdi Raza, Nawab Bakar Mirza, Wasikadār, Syad Haidar Mirza, Nawab Hunsar Ali Khan, Wasikadār, Nawab Ahmed Ali Khan, Wasikadār, Nawab Vilayat Husain Khan, Wasikadār, Chandhri Rafi-ul-zaman, Talukdār, Moulvi Siraj-ud-din Husain, Mirza Nadir Husain, Sheikh Raza Husain [Khan, Mirza, Bachu Beg

Sheikh Ahsan Husain Khan, and Munshi Abdul Waseh Saheb. The writer asks whether with such an array of names it can be questioned that Oudh will not be represented by Muhammadan gentlemen.

In its Summary of News the *Bhārat Jivan* (Benares), of the 10th December, has a note that: Translation and distribution of Sir Auckland Colvin's letter to Mr. Hume. Sir Auckland Colvin's letter to Mr. Hume has been translated and printed, copies freely distributed by the Indian Patriotic Association, whereas no such action has been taken as regards Mr. Hume's letter. A suggestion is thrown out that the matter should be taken up at the approaching National Congress Meeting at Allahabad.

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 29th November, received on 10th December, has a picture of an infuriated elephant marked "National Congress" tossing a European marked "Anglo-Indian." The letter-press below is:—"One hundred days for the thief; one day for the honest man."

Circulation,
435 copies.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 8th December, in its local column, intimates that a Congress Meeting was held at Bareilly, at which Munshi Sadr-ud-din from Allahabad presided. Fifteen delegates, of whom two were Muhammadans, were elected to represent Bareilly at the Congress Meeting at Allahabad.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 8th December, has an article on the appointment of Munshi Imtiaz Ali as Prime Minister of the Bhopal State. It absolves Government from blame in the appointment of Colonel Ward, who has proved a failure, as his appointment was at the special request of the Begam, who desired to have an European to oppose Sir Lepel Griffin. Munshi Imtiaz Ali's appointment is commended and it is anticipated he will prove a success in the management of the State, as well as in bringing about a reconciliation between the Begam and her daughter.

Circulation,
185 copies.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
80 copies.

The *Tahsil* (Moradabad), of the 12th December, has a long tirade against bribery and corruption, and observes that whereas it was formerly confined to natives, European officials now indulge in it. Instances are given of a European in a high position, who, having accepted bribes, to evade punishment endeavoured to fly from the country, and of Mr. Fanthome at Bareilly. Comments are made on the treatment of such cases, in which men of the different nationalities are concerned, and a remark entered that Mr. Fanthome escaped owing to his having the term "Mister" attached as a handle to his name. The writer goes on to show that in respect to bribery, the police are the worst. He reminds his readers of the manner in which Sir Auckland Colvin referred to them in his speech at Meerut and invites attention to two cases at Bijnor. In one the wife of one Ibrahim had been suffering from an enlarged spleen. The police were informed that, on her refusing to take a particular medicine, her husband kicked her, which caused her death. During her funeral the police arrived and took possession of the body and sent it for medical examination. The native Assistant Surgeon pronounced the cause of death as due to violence to the deceased, who was suffering from an enlarged spleen. The husband was sent up for trial and committed to the Sessions and subsequently acquitted. The second case was that of a widow of great respectability, whose body was also claimed during the funeral on information furnished to the police that death had occurred under suspicious circumstances, or that the police for their own views had started such a theory. The result of the *post-mortem* examination by the Civil Surgeon showed that death was due to natural causes. The writer infers that if the relatives of the parties had been wealthy, the police would have refrained from action.

Circulation,
425 copies.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 29th November, received on the 10th December, says that he does not understand why some men complain

Sir Auckland Colvin's
tour and the Talúqdars of
Oudh.

of the heavy expenditure to which the Talúqdárs of Oudh will be put by Sir Auckland Colvin's tour in the province. The trouble and expense which the Talúqdárs will have to bear will be nothing compared with those caused to them by the tours of the chakladárs under the late Muhammadan rule. They are meant only for presenting addresses and giving feasts to Government officials. They are of no other use. Again, it should be observed that they will not have to bear the cost. They will realize it from their tenants by levying a new tax under the name of feast tax. Now persons advise Sir Auckland Colvin to follow the examples of Lord Connemara and Sir Steuart Bayley in preventing the people from spending large sums of money in giving feasts and entertainments to him. In future they may go still further and call on him to give an evening party to the delegates at the National Congress like Lord Connemara, or to publish a letter in support of the Congress like Lord Reay. In such matters every Government official is at liberty to act as he pleases. If an official likes to receive feasts from the Talúqdárs with a view to impoverish the poor cultivators, no one can prevent him from doing so. His would-be mentors had better take a warning from his letter to Mr. Hume about the Congress. If they do not hold their tongues, they will have to pay dearly for their folly. If any Talúqdárs be unable to give feasts to the Lieutenant-Governor, they had better set out on a pilgrimage to some sacred place before his arrival in their territories.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 7th December, received on the 11th idem, gives an account of the dinner given to Munshi Rāja Lāl, Deputy Collector, Aligarh, on the 4th idem by his European, Muhammadan, and Hindu friends. Separate tables were provided for Europeans, Hindús, and Musalmáns, but some Musalmáns sat at the same table with Europeans. After the dinner was over speeches were delivered by Bābu Jwāla Prasad, Muhammad Yusuf Khān, Honorary Magistrate, Bābu Debi Prasad and Bābu Banbari Lāl, Vakils, and Pandit Mihr Chandra, Manager

Circulation,
100 copies.

100 copies.

of the *Bhutat Bandhu* Press, in praise of Munshi Raja Lal, who gave a suitable reply. Then Mr. J. Kennedy, the District Magistrate, who presided on the occasion, expressed great satisfaction with the Munshi's work, and said that he endeavoured to induce the Board of Revenue and the Local Government to cancel the orders about the Munshi's transfer to Meerut and to allow him to remain at Aligarh, but that they did not agree and that the Board said that he must go to Meerut for three months. Mr. Kennedy added that he expected much assistance from Munshi Raja Lal in making arrangements for the approaching Exhibition.

Circulation,
270 copies.

The *Khatti Hitkari* (Agra), for December, gives the substance of the circular issued by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to the District Officers for the regulation of religious processions in public streets and thoroughfares, and says that both Hindus and Musalmans should be thankful to the Local Government for the circular. The Hindus should be glad that their religious processions will not be interfered with in any way in future, and the Musalmans should be equally glad that the Hindus will not be allowed to hold any new fairs during the Muharram.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Mihri-Nimro* (Bijnor), of the 7th December, regrets to notice that some District and Division Officers do not keep to the Court hours fixed by Government. They commence work about 3 or 4 in the afternoon and do not leave Court before 10 or 11. These unusual hours cause great inconvenience to their subordinates and the suitors, particularly when they are out in camp in the cold weather. The inconvenience, to which suitors are exposed when they have to follow the camps of officials and to pass their nights under the shade of trees in the best way they can, may be easily imagined. Sometimes cases are postponed, and the parties concerned have to undergo the same hardship over again. It would be a good thing if all Government officials

could see their way to holding their Courts within the fixed hours.

The Nizamu-l-Mulk (Moradabad), of the 8th December, commenting on the trial of the Najibabad rioters being held at Moradabad, observes that the case was transferred from Bijnor to the Moradabad Court and has proceeded daily since the 1st December. The Government have deputed the Legal Remembrancer to conduct the prosecution, the prisoners being defended by Mr. Vansittart, Barrister-at-Law. The poor circumstances of the prisoners, who are called upon to pay their counsel daily a fee of Rs. 160, is referred to, and a remark is made that the Local Government, in a resolution published, has already expressed its views. Under the circumstances, it is improbable that subordinates of the Government will act contrary to such views.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The Dabdaba-i-Qaisari (Bareilly), of the 8th December, observes that the proposal to abolish the posts of Commander-in-Chief in the posts of Commander-in-Chief in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and to place the entire military force of the country under one Commander-in-Chief is about to be carried out. This measure is approved of, but the writer trusts that the saving so effected will be utilized in increasing the force which is much wanted in all parts of the country.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The same paper offers a suggestion that the plan adopted in Europe of photographing criminals in jails should be extended to this country and that each jail should be furnished with complete photographic apparatus. The benefits to be derived are described as follows:—(1) Some prisoners would be taught the art of photography, which they could exercise, on their release, to earn an honest livelihood. (2) The knowledge that in jail a man would be photographed would deter him from offending. (3) Such a photograph would be proof of previous conviction and (4) would help in tracing escaped criminals.

Circulation,
200 copies.

Circulation,
279 copies.

The Nūr-ul-Anwār (Cawnpore), of the 8th December, complains of the carelessness displayed in the Moradabad High School and refers to the recent half-yearly examination held. The first day Urdu was taken up and the next, History and Geography, the third day English, and the fourth day Arithmetic. On the last day it was ascertained that the questions had been stolen. The paper was accordingly cancelled and a fresh paper of questions prepared. Regret is expressed at the want of care on the part of the parties concerned in guarding the papers.

RAILWAY.

Circulation,
491 copies.

The Rájputána Gazette (Ajmere), of the 10th December, in an article observes that on the Málwa-Rájputána Railway, at some stations on the line, the subordinates employed for the purpose of supplying drinking water to native travellers are men of low caste who personate Brahmins. The railway authorities are asked to take up the matter at once and to institute frequent enquiries as regards the caste of the men so employed throughout the line. The writer offers to point out the station at which the men complained of are employed.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The Mihr-i-Nimroz (Bijnor), of the 7th December, complains that three camel-carts were attacked by a gang of robbers at a place between two villages, called Kotwali and Rahmanpur, in the Bijnor district on the 4th December, early in the morning. The passengers were robbed of their property, and the chaukidár who accompanied the carts rendered no assistance. The *Mihr* urges that some mounted policemen should be appointed at each police-station on the road between Bijnor and Nagina and should escort the camel-carts within their circles. A rumour is afloat to the effect that a gang of robbers has lately entered the Bijnor district.

The *Sarva-i-Rozgār* (Agra), of the 8th December, after improvements in the town of Etáwah, detailing the income derived from the chaukidari tax of the town of Etáwah and the expenditure incurred in maintaining an establishment and improving the town, observes that hitherto improvements have been made in such parts of the town only as were desired by personal friends of successive Tahsildárs. Two parts of the town, Rukunpur and Kera, are particularly referred to, where the population is estimated at one-third of the entire population of the town, which have been neglected. The writer trusts that in the estimates of expenditure for the coming year these places will be duly considered.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Jaunpur), of the 10th December, in its supplement, gives an account of a Muhammadan meeting held at Jaunpur on the 25th November, under the presidency of Maulvi Muhammad Mohsin. The meeting decided to establish an association, called the Anjuman-i-Islám, Jaunpur, with a view to encouraging union, education, and social reform among Musalmáns, rendering relief to poor Musalmáns, managing Muhammadan religious endowments for which there are no trustees, and protecting Muhammadan mosques.

Circulation,
75 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 11th December, on the authority of a correspondent, publishes the proceedings of a meeting lately held by the Khattris of Allahabad. About one hundred Khattris were present and Lála Rádha Kishen presided. The meeting resolved to establish an association, under the name of Khattri Hitkari Sabha, with a view to improving the social, intellectual, and moral condition of the Khattri community and to establish a school for the encouragement of education among the children of that community.

Circulation,
240 copies.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF REPORT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Agra Akhbar	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Husain	Dec. 7th	1888.	232 copies.
2	Akhbar-i-Alam	Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	" 11th	"	63 "
3	Akhbar-i-Chander	Chanar	"	"	Hanuman Prasad	" 13th	"	160 "
4	Am-i-Taswir	Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmatul-lah	" 11th	"	200 "
5	Aligarh Insa'if-e-Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Bai	" 8th & 11th.	" 11th & 15th.	494 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government).
6	Almorah Akhbar	Almorah	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	10th	18th	85 copies.
7	Amru-i-Akhbar	Meerut	Urdu	"	Amir Ali	" 8th	" 11th	309 "
8	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	"	"	Kishan Lal	" 14th	" 15th	123 "
9	Asad	"	"	"	Ahmad Ali	" 7th	" 11th	250 "
10	Bharat Bandha	Aligarh	Hindi	"	Mohir Chand	" 10th	" 18th	100 "
11	Bharat Jwan	Benares	"	"	Ram Krishn Varmá.	" 7th	" 12th	1,500 "
12	Bulbul-i-Hind	Moradabad	Urdu	"	Kishun Sarup	" 10th	" 13th	225 "
13	Charpá	"	"	"	Kunj Bhaari Lal	" 8th	" 11th	173 "
14	Dabab-i-Qisari	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	" 10th	" 12th	290 "
15	Dabab-i-Sikandari	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Husain,	" 11th	" 15th	447 "
16	Gulab-i-Oudh	Sultanpur	"	"	Nirodam Das	" 11th	" 16th	99 "
17	Hind Pradip	Allahabad	Hindi	Monthly	Bal Krishn Bhatt	For November	" 10th to 16th.	220 "
18	Hindustan	Kálmánpur	"	Daily	Gur Datt Sakla	Dec. 9th to 15th.	" 12th	240 "
19	Jagur Gazette	Jampur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	" 5th & 8th...	"	100 "

20	<i>Jaiva-i-Ezadi</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khalil	9th	16th	125
21	<i>Jam-i-Jamshed</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Jamshed Ali	"	15th	150
22	<i>Karammah</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Muhammad Yaqub	10th	13th	250
23	<i>Kishi Patirika</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	"	Lakshmi Shankar Mia, M.A.	7th	10th	530 copies (including 342 copies taken by Government).
24	<i>Kyash Akhbar</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Monthly	Radra Prasad	8th	13th	700 copies.
25	<i>Kyash Nigamonaya</i>	"	"	"	Debi Prasad	For December	14th	192
26	<i>Khatir Hikari</i>	Agra	"	Weekly	Dina Nath Tandan	"	10th	270 copies.
27	<i>Kurash-i-Afag</i>	Pilibhit	"	"	Mazhar Ahsan Khan	Dec. 7th	12th	200
28	<i>Mirza Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindi-English	"	"	10th	15th	130
29	<i>Mulla-Nar</i>	Cawnpore	Urdu	"	Durg Prasad	"	11th	48
30	<i>Mus-i-Narbada</i>	Hoshangabad	"	"	Abdu-l-Karim	"	"	250
31	<i>Mash-Na-Pala</i>	Rampur	"	"	Haider Ali Khan	13th	16th	76
32	<i>Mahr-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor	"	"	Karimu-l-lah	7th	10th	300
33	<i>Musid-i-Am</i>	Agra	"	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Khan	10th	15th	150
34	<i>Najma-i-Liam</i>	Moradabad	"	Weekly	Amjad Ali	"	13th	175
35	<i>Najma-i-Akhbar</i>	Khewah	"	Bi-weekly	Bihar-l-lah Khan	4th & 8th	13th & 15th	165
36	<i>Najma-i-Hind</i>	Jaunpur	"	Weekly	Muhammad Mubsin	10th	11th	75
37	<i>Najma-i-Hind</i>	Fatehpur	"	"	Shiva Narayan Lal	8th	11th	45
38	<i>Najma-i-Jaunpur</i>	Jaunpur	"	"	Muhammad Ishiq	4th	12th	50
39	<i>Najma-i-Malib</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Fahimu-l-din	8th	11th	100
40	<i>Najma-i-Azhar</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Abdu-l-Hamid	8th & 15th	12th & 13th	279
41	<i>Najma-i-Buchid</i>	Hards	M e r e t h i - English	"	Barudeva Bhaskar	12th	15th	418
42	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	10th to 15th	11th to 15th	690 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).
43	<i>Oudh Panch</i>	"	"	Weekly	Sajjad Hussain	Nov. 29th	10th	425 copies.
44	<i>English Samachar</i>	Allahabad	Hindi	"	Dewaki Nandan	Dec. 10th	11th	400

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
45	<i>Rafiu-l-Akhdar</i>	Benares	Urdu	Weekly	Ghulam Hussain	Dec. 3rd	Dec. 12th	250 copies.
46	<i>Rahbar</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	"	Partab Kishun	" 6th	" 14th	75 "
47	<i>Rajputana Gazette</i>	Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi	"	Murad Ali	" 10th	" 13th	491 "
48	<i>Rata Prakash</i>	Batlam	Urdu	"	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	Nov. 29th & Dec. 6th.	" 10th & 16th.	100 "
49	<i>Rohilkhand Punch</i>	Moradabad	"	Weekly	Jamshed Ali	Dec. 9th	" 15th	150 "
50	<i>Rosana</i>	Lucknow	"	Daily	Tegh Bahadur	" 10th to 13th.	" 11th to 14th.	250 "
51	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar</i>	Udaipur	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	" 10th	" 15th	110 "
52	<i>Sabodh Sindhu</i>	Khandwa	Marathi-Hindi	"	Lakshman Rao Anant	" 12th	" 16th	250 "
53	<i>Surma-i-Rozgar</i>	Agra	Urdu	"	Iqbal Hussain	" 8th	" 12th	300 "
54	<i>Surdr-i-Qasari</i>	Rampur	"	"	Haider Ali Khan	" 13th	" 16th	76 "
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56	<i>Tamannat</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Puran Chand	" 8th	" 12th	130 "
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